

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 37

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OUVIDOR 57

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the earliest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisement spots will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. (dormitorio); returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitorio). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté. Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

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Bello Horizonte:

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Corovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave St. Rita Come Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 a. m. and 11 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a. m. and 1.430 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8.30 and 11 a. m., 12.30, 2.30, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; descending, 8.35, 10.05, 11.35 a. m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 6.7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

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Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a. m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 4 a. m. also on Saints' Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Crasby & Co. 35 Rua do Ouvidor.

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JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO R. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. RAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Caixa 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 254, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Wednesdays 5 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal, Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p. m. Sundays. Portuguese service at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays; 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a. m.

EDMUNDA A. TILLY, Pastor.

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Dr. Brianny, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Dr. Carlos Feldhagen: Offices: No. 20, Rua 1^a de Março, 2 to 4 p. m.; residence: No. 57, Rua Marquez de Abrantes.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 74.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. R. A. W. Sloan President. Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A Lima telegram says that the Indians of Huancas have revolted and joined the insurgent forces of Col. Durand.

—A Santiago telegram of the 10th says the Chilean government has declined to sell the Esmeralda to Great Britain.

—The Chilean transport "Angamius" was recently wrecked in the Straits of Magellan, the officers and crew being rescued by the Pacific str. "Orissa."

—A Lima telegram of the 10th says that in congress Deputy Guilherme Senana denounced ex-President Pierola for abuse of power, and asked that he should be prosecuted.

—According to telegrams from Peru Col. Durand has captured another town. How the news came we do not know, for the Peruvian government, it is said, has forbidden the transmission of news about the revolution.

—Telegrams from Santiago state that the reductions in the Chilean army will enable the government to make a reduction of \$5,000,000 in the war budget. This is as it should be. Two battalions have already been disbanded and the men sent home on license.

—A Lima telegram of the 11th says that Col. Barrenche has applied to the tribunals for the loan of large sums, and asks that he be prevented from leaving the country. This appears to be a brutal interference with the liberty of dictatorial rulers, who are usually permitted to fill their own pockets and those of their friends without question.

—It is decreed that surprises in connection with the municipality of this city shall never cease. On Saturday upwards of one hundred men belonging to the scavenger corps, who have not been paid their wages for many weeks, repaired to the Intendencia and requested to be permitted to have an interview with the President of the republic. The police were instructed to order the men to retire, but, finally, on the suggestion of the intendente, they named four of their number as a deputation to confer with this functionary. The intendente got shut of the deputation by giving them a note to one of judges of crime. Some of the unfortunate men declared that they had not received any wages for two weeks. It is a crying shame that such things should be allowed to take place in the second city of the republic. —Chilian Times, Aug. 9.

—There is not a village, town or city in the southern half of the republic without a tale of suffering to tell, and Valparaiso is not the least of the sufferers. For a month or more there has been a succession of heavy rainstorms with the usual accompaniment of bursting culverts, flooded streets and inundations. Street and railway traffic has been repeatedly suspended, and when it has been possible to reestablish it the convenience to the public has been of short duration. The damage done to public and private property is very great. The breakwater and esplanade have sustained considerable damage, and all the railway lines running along the esplanade, except one, and that is useless for the moment, have been destroyed in a considerable distance. Several buildings have collapsed and in one instance nine lives have been lost. It is impossible to give anything like an accurate estimate of the loss at present, but it will be heavy. —Chilian Times, Aug. 16.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold was quoted at 235 1/2 in Buenos Aires yesterday.

—The locusts have re-appeared in the province of Cordoba, Argentina.

—In Argentina a proposal is under discussion for reducing the army to 7,000 men.

—On July 31st the population of Buenos Aires city was calculated at 779,872 persons. There were 1820 births, 539 marriages and 1120 deaths in July.

—The Montevideo sanitary authorities have resolved to impose disinfection on vessels from Paranaqua because of the small-pox epidemic there. But why against that town in particular?

—Three young Englishmen, whose names are given as Arthur Fleming, N. Neil and M. Lagar, all three employees of the Buenos Aires and Rosario Railway, have been drowned by the upsetting of a sailing boat at Campana, Argentina. —Montevideo Times, Aug. 23.

—Advices from Sucre state that Galvez and Utofi, of Rio Acre celebrity, were two adventurers who succeeded in winning Paravichini's confidence and employment. They are known at the River Plate. It is said that the absurd tales ascribed to Ministers Bryan and Paravichini were invented by them.

—President Roca will not be quarantined on his arrival at Buenos Aires. The sanitary authorities have come to the sapient conclusion that, as some ten days will have elapsed since he visited the "Brasil," the lapse of time may be regarded as equivalent to quarantine. —Montevideo Times, Aug. 20.

—Telegrams from Sucre, Bolivia, state that the Bolivian government has sent Dr. Andres Muñoz as civil and military delegate to take possession of the Bolivian territory on the Rio Acre and to re-establish order there. He is accompanied by a military force, and the expedition will go across country by way of the Mapiiri river.

—Who said "Rats"? The municipality of Buenos Aires did. The city fathers said the wretched rodents carry infection from place to place, and in view of a possible outbreak of bubonic plague in that city, they have put a price of one cent paper on the head of every dead rat in the place. This idea is a magnificent one worthy of the end of the century, but our opinion is the rats won't care a cent.

—A new set of bank notes, says the *Buenos Aires Herald*, is being printed now. All the new bills will be of the same design except as to the color of the paper and the value number, which will also be watermarked in the centre. The new bills are said to be impossible to falsify by photographic means. The conversion office has arranged to have a constant supply of notes and all dirty or torn notes will be withdrawn and the public will always have new and clean notes in which any suspicious detail will be easily noted.

—Yesterday's *Siglo* justly criticises as utterly absurd the measure ordered by the sanitary authorities of keeping cargo from quarantined vessels under "observations" on launches at Punta Vega for five days. The cargo does not consist of living beings among which there is any possibility of the pest proclaiming itself, and therefore the so-called "observations" is merely an imbecility, of no sanitary value, and prejudicial to commercial interests and to the cargo itself. If the cargo is suspected let it be disinfected, or where that is not dangerous rejected, as has been done with dangerous goods in Brazil. Otherwise let it be admitted at once, for the observation is senseless and objectionable. —Montevideo Times, Aug. 24.

—Serious accounts continue to arrive of the floods in the north west of the republic. At Salto over 150 houses are surrounded by water, and the families have had to take refuge on the *azules*. Many poor families have been given refuge in the isolation house. Committees have been formed for their relief. The electric light factory continues to be inundated and cannot work. The deposits of the North Western railway station are flooded, and it is feared the railway traffic will have to be suspended. Boats navigate freely in many of the streets, being the only means of communication. At Paysandu all the lower part of the city, next the river, is flooded, and many families are homeless. Similar accounts come from Concordia, where it is said some floods have not occurred for fifty years. Several persons have been drowned. The river is now fourteen metres above ordinary low water. To make matters worse more rain has fallen, and the waters are still rising. —Montevideo Times, Aug. 31.

—Affairs here are not of the rosiest. That the country is in a bad state financially and commercially there can be no doubt. What there is movement anywhere in the country we have it in Buenos Aires, and just now there is stagnation in our chief business circles. Not only this, business premises are empty, waiting in vain for tenants, in nearly every block in the city. There are 40,000 people out of work, according to *La Prensa*, within the municipal bounds. There is more difficulty than ever in collecting accounts due. Optimists are few and far between, and the pessimists are looking forward to a graver crisis than the country has yet passed through. It is therefore about time for our rulers to come to their senses. The ruinous expenditure of the last three years cannot be remedied. There is no possibility of the jobbery which took place in the name and under the cloak of patriotism going unpunished. Burdened with debt, we have to reconstruct our credit, and begin anew by resolving from sheer inability to raise the wind, to make revenue and expenditure agree. We have reached the end of our tether now and we must reform or go down hill. —Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.

—Mr. Illin, who has recently been exploring in the Andes of Chubut, on behalf of the Argentine ministry of agriculture, has told us some interesting things about that little explored region. As for the mylodon, he believes that in a country where nothing rots for 20 years, probably also nothing would rot for ten thousands years, and that the skin and bones of mylodons found are of great age. This is quite possible, as in Siberia the meat of mammoth, now long extinct, is still edible. The mylodon is, however, not the only mysterious animal. Mr. Illin tells us that there is a large animal of the beaver class. He saw a lady in Chubut who has a hoar made of the skin of one which is of a yellowish color. He also saw footprints of, as is supposed, this animal which has no name as yet. The prints were smaller than those of a puma but larger than those of any other carnivorous animal in those parts; for they were evidently of a carnivorous animal. Several Indians and settlers had seen this beast, but it is very rare. There is also a very rare bird, the *Rheanana*, or Patagonian ostrich, which is a great deal smaller than the Argentine ostrich or *andino*. It has a smaller egg and is of a different color. Among larger ostriches Mr. Illin saw several of these. Up to recently only one specimen of this bird's egg was known, that being in the La Plata Museum. Mr. Illin was fortunate enough in finding another specimen. This will probably be sold to the British Museum. We were shown this egg, which is plainly not that of the ordinary ostrich. Mr. Illin is so pleased with Chubut that yesterday he repudiated Russian tyranny for Argentine citizenship in order to take up land near Lake Masters, where he is going to settle. —Buenos Aires Herald.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
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 burg,» Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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(Caixa 108.)Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185)

Draws on:

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 Gesellschaft, Berlin
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 Hamburg, Hamburg
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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realised do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

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 S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,
 Mendoza and Paysandú.

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THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.
London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... " 500,000
 Reserve fund..... " 520,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

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 Profits in suspense . . Rs. 10,384,820\$795

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THE GREAT CITIES OF THE AMAZON.

Queer Features of Pará and Mankós,
 Which Control the Trade of the Great
 River Valley.

Mandos, Brazil, April 20, 1899.

Want to tell you about the two great cities
 of the Amazon valley. It seems odd to think
 of the savage Amazon having cities at all; but
 it is really a great trade center, and it exports
 products which are worth tens of millions of
 dollars a year.

The biggest city upon it lies at its mouth.
 It is a thousand miles east of where this letter
 is written. It is the city of Pará. It now has
 a population of 100,000, and it is growing as
 fast as the dense vegetation by which it is
 surrounded.

Pará already has electric lights, telephones,
 and street cars. It has a vast theater, two
 second-class hotels and an amount of vice
 which would shock Pastor Parahurst and the
 reformers of New York. It has numerous
 cafés, in some of which string bands with
 women performers nightly act, and on the
 main street in the very center of the city is a
 building known as the «High Life Hotel»,
 which is devoted to life of the lowest order.
 This hotel as pronounced by the Portuguese
 is called the «Huggy Liffey», for that is the way
 the Portuguese pronounce high life.

Notwithstanding this wickedness, I rather
 liked Pará. The town has a very respectable
 club, the members of which give dances twice
 a week and to which the families of the better
 classes come. It has some fine residence
 streets, a number of beautiful parks, and were
 it not for the fear of the yellow fever, which
 always hangs over it, life in it would not be
 unendurable. As it is, nearly every foreigner
 is in constant dread of the fever, and half the
 business men carry bottles of castor oil about
 in their pockets and down a tumblerful at the
 slightest headache or intimation of indigestion.
 This, I am told, is the best remedy for im-
 mediate use in case of a yellow fever attack.

But let me tell you how Pará looks. As you
 see it from the river it is a low white city with
 red and other bright-colored buildings rising
 out of the white. A long row of palm trees
 lines the shore, and back of these are the great
 wood and corrugated iron warehouses from
 which the Pará rubber is shipped to all parts
 of the world. You look at this scene through
 a thicket of masts. There are big ocean steamers
 with shipping. There are big ocean steamers
 from Europe and the United States. There
 are iron lighters shaped much like the whale-
 back boats of the lakes. There are scores of
 queer sailing vessels and hundreds of dingy
 canoes with dark-faced boatmen paddling
 them to and fro.

As you land you find yourself in one of the
 busiest of the South American ports. Negroes
 and mulattoes are loading and unloading great
 steamers. They are carrying on board great
 boxes of rubber. They are toting on their
 heads boxes and baskets to the shore. The crowd
 about the wharves is much the same as that on
 the docks of New Orleans. The people are of
 all shades of white, yellow and black. There
 are swarthy negroes from Jamaica, yellow-
 skinned men from upper Brazil, sawn Portu-
 guese and a sprinkling of all the nations of
 Europe.

The laboring people are in their bare feet
 and most of them are bare-headed. The men
 wear cotton shirts and trousers, the latter held
 up by waist bands. The women dress in
 bright-colored calicoes. See that negro trotting
 along with a bale of sole leather on his head?
 Behind him is a woman carrying a great
 basket of mandioca in the same way, and
 further back comes a mulatto with an enor-

mous turtle balanced upon his crown. That
 turtle is as big around as a wash tub. It
 kicks out its legs and agonizingly thrusts forth
 its head as it lies there upside down shading
 the man.

Here comes a cart, hauled by a pony. It
 looks as though it had a load of hams in it, and
 as it goes by the hams smell like a smoke house.
 Those are humps of rubber on their way to the
 shipping house for sale.

There are scores of rubber houses near the
 wharves. Every one is handling rubber
 and the air smells as though there had been a
 recent fire and water had been dashed over it.
 Men are carrying rubber from the canoes to the
 warehouses. They are taking it in and out
 of the buildings. They are chopping it up
 and packing it into boxes and marking it for
 shipment to all parts of the world. Pará is
 the greatest rubber port on earth, and the chief
 business of the city is the supplying rubber
 camps with goods and selling the product.

But let us take a street car and ride out
 through the residence section. Pará is one of
 the cleanest and best built towns of Brazil. It
 has hundreds of houses, made of ventilated
 brick, covered with stucco and painted in all
 the colors of the rainbow. Some are frescoed
 and others are decorated with wreaths and
 figures in plaster. There are many houses
 faced with porcelain tiles, which have been
 brought here from Portugal. Some of the
 houses have balconies of wrought iron and
 many have wrought iron work over their
 windows.

The houses all face the streets and are flush
 with the sidewalk. Each has two or more
 windows on the first floor looking out on the
 street, and each window has one or more
 Brazilian girls looking on its sill looking out.
 The girls are bareheaded, with flowers in their
 hair. They are of all ages from six to sixty
 and many are sweet sixteen. If they see anyone
 they know, they crook their fingers at him as
 though beckoning him to come in. This is
 the method of salutation and means «How
 do you do?» All the girls are brunettes and
 some to such an extent that you can see a
 negro blood in their faces. They are not, as a
 rule, good looking, and so far the homeliest
 women I have found on this continent are in
 the land of Brazil.

The women here are not as far advanced
 as they are in Chile. They have no business
 chances in comparison with our women. They
 do not clerk in the stores. They have not yet
 made their way into the telegraph offices,
 and the girl bookkeeper has yet to break into
 the business establishments. The beautiful
 typewriter has not yet appeared, nor are there
 Brazilian post office girls or telegraph girls.
 Wherever there are telephones women are
 employed at the central station, but outside
 of this about the only respectable thing a
 woman can do is to take a place in the public
 school or become a governess.

Marriage is considered the chief end of
 women, and so far the new woman is un-
 known in Brazil. Marriage is more a matter
 of love than is generally thought. The men
 make good husbands and fathers, the parents
 love their children and the children show
 great affection for their parents. A child
 always kisses the hands of its elderly relatives
 and men often kiss the hands of women as a
 mark of respect.

The average Brazilian woman does not spend
 much time on her dress before afternoon
 she is in fact a little slovenly and likes to
 take things easy. She often wears a Mother
 Hubbard multi noon or goes about in a
 dressing sack and a black skirt. She has a
 cup of coffee and a roll upon rising and does
 not eat again until the noon breakfast. She
 frequently appears at breakfast with her hair
 down, and after the siesta which follows she
 dresses up for her pose at the window.

You may see women looking out of the
 Brazilian windows at all hours of the day.
 They have cushions made to fit the window
 sill upon which they rest their arms and they
 often have padded stools or benches upon
 which they kneel while looking out. The
 Brazilian women, I venture, spend more
 time on their knees than any other women
 in the world; but alas! it is not in prayer!

I have met a number of the ladies during
 my stay in Brazil and I have discovered one
 way to their hearts. This is through their
 mouths. Each of them has thirty-two teeth
 more or less, and all of them sweet. Some of
 them would sell their souls for American
 candy, and they all like choice confections.
 They are fond of rich desserts and one of
 their favorite dishes is a cake made of the
 yolk of eggs and flour. It is a kind of sponge
 cake of the lightest nature. It is eaten with
 melted sugar poured over it, and it soaks up
 the sirup like a sponge. Quince marmalade
 is another favorite dish, and there is a guava
 cheese, exceedingly sweet, which is eaten at
 almost every meal.

Brazilian women seldom go out shopping,
 and in neither Pará nor Mankós is there a
 store with a bargain counter. Many kinds of
 goods are sold by peddlers who carry packs
 on their backs, and go through the streets
 slapping their yard sticks together. When a
 woman hears the slapping she beckons to
 them to come in. This custom is changing
 slightly now, but until lately almost all dry
 goods were sold in this way.

And still some of the Brazilian stores here
 are very large. There are establishments at
 Pará which carry quite as big stocks of goods
 as any store in a city of similar size in the
 United States. The goods are brought here
 from Europe with the exception of a few
 coming from our country.

(To be continued)

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Missing Friends.

The British consular will be glad to receive information of the following:

VAUGHAN, James—who was employed for some time as engine driver on the Central Argentine Railway and who left Rosario about 3 or 4 years ago. Rio de Janeiro, 29th August, 1899.

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Two pleasant rooms with board at No. 4 Rua Boa Viagem, S. Domingos, only five minutes from the harbor station.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

House on the Morro do Cavallão, Jurujuba. Apply to H. A. DeLisle, 13 Rua da Alfandega.

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CRICKET.

RIO DE JANEIRO V. STATE OF S. PAULO.
This match was played on the Association's ground at Icarahy on the 7th and 8th inst. There was one change in the Rio team, Conolly being called upon to fill the vacancy caused through R. H. Robinson being unable to play. State of São Paulo played the team originally chosen.

Rio won the toss and went in first. Play commenced at 10.15 a.m. E. V. Morrissey and C. L. Robinson played steadily making 18 and 24 respectively, but by lunch time the State of São Paulo had captured 6 good Rio wickets for 72 runs, making the outlook none too bright for the home team. On resuming Tootal and Pierce made a useful stand, the latter hitting freely, although when he had scored 4 he should have been caught in the long field. This mistake proved expensive for the State of São Paulo, as he afterwards carried out his bat for a well played 35, his chief hits being one 6, 4, two threes and 6 twos. The innings closed at 1.15 p.m. for 141 runs, a much better score than at first seemed likely.

The honors of the bowling were won by Miller who secured 3 wickets for 7 runs. Kealman 3 for 15, whilst Stock, Richards and Tross each took one. After the usual interval Tross and Stewart commenced the State of São Paulo innings, to the howling of Jackson and Ginns. Jackson sent down a maiden over but the second ball of Ginns' first over bowled Tross for 0. The state of São Paulo's misfortune did not end here as Stewart in Jackson's second over was caught by R. Morrissey before a run had been scored. With Miller and Burgos together a good stand was expected, but when the former had made 7 he was amply taken at the wicket by Pierce off Ginns. Burgos through steady play compiled 17, but none of the others could do anything with Conolly who bowled with remarkable success and obtained 5 wickets at a cost of only 12 runs. The innings occupied about two hours, the total score amounting to 46 necessitating a follow on.

Requiring 95 to save the single innings defeat, the State of São Paulo commenced their uphill task by sending Kealman and Burgos to the wickets, 9 runs being scored before play ceased for the day.

On the 8th inst. the game was resumed at 10.35 a.m., the bowling being shared by Jackson and R. Morrissey. Burgos was bowled in Jackson's second over with only one run being added to the overnight score, and at 18 Tross was caught by W. Morrissey off the same bowler. With Miller for a partner the score was taken to 32 before Kealman was caught by Reeves off Conolly for a useful 13, which included two 4s. Stock joined Miller and the finest cricket of the match was played. Both batsmen played confidently and in spite of frequent changes of bowling carried the total to 83 before Stock was given out l. b. w. to Jackson. He played well for his 19. Fforde was almost directly afterwards run out and Miller who had compiled 43, a fine display of batting, made without giving any chance whatever, was bowled by Jackson off his pads, the score standing at 99 for six wickets. The remaining batsmen gave little trouble with the exception of Vieira who quickly ran up 14, made up of two 4s and three twos and had the honor of carrying his bat, and when the last wicket fell the Rio total was only surpassed by 48 runs.

Requiring 49 to win, Rio sent in R. Morrissey and Pierce to face the bowling of Kealman and Tross, but as runs came freely the latter gave way to Miller. The fourth ball of his first over Pierce played on to his wicket, the score standing at 17. W. Morrissey filled the vacancy and Webster was entrusted with the bowling and captured both Wm. and Robt. Morrissey's wickets at 34 and 39 respectively, the latter having made 17 in good style.

Conolly joined Reeves and the necessary runs were hit off without further loss. Singularly enough as at Santos in the previous match, the winning run was a bye. Stumps were drawn at 3.30 p.m., Rio winning by 7 wickets.

The attendance of spectators was considerably more than usual, particularly on the first day when the fair sex came out in strength to see the Paulistas endeavour to win back the laurels the Rio team wrested from them in June.

The teams and friends up to the number of about 40 refreshed themselves with lunch under the *sabô* marquê and during the afternoon the ladies regaled themselves with tea, the large demand for which commodity was ably coped with by Mrs. Rolls, Mrs. Gibson, and the Misses Whyte to whom thanks are due for the very excellent cake supplied. Everybody expressed themselves highly delighted with the visit of so many São Paulo friends and the good cricket shown in spite of the sultry weather.

The score is as follows:

RIO DE JANEIRO.

1st Innings.

E. V. Morrissey, Burgos, b. Tross.....	5
E. V. Morrissey, c. Miller, b. Richards....	18
N. W. Jackson, b. Kealman.....	9
C. L. Robinson, c. Burgos, b. Miller.....	24
R. Morrissey, b. Miller.....	10
J. B. Mawson, c. Stock, b. Kealman.....	12
H. J. Reeves, b. Miller.....	0
E. A. Tootal, c. Howe, b. Stock.....	15
H. G. Pierce, not out.....	35
W. T. Ginns, run out.....	5
C. A. Conolly, c. Howe, b. Kealman.....	3
Extras.....	5

H. G. Pierce, b. Miller.....	10
R. Morrissey, c. Howe, b. Webster.....	17
W. Morrissey, c. Richards, b. Webster.....	6
H. J. Reeves, not out.....	9
C. A. Conolly, not out.....	4
Extras.....	3

FALL OF WICKETS.

First Innings.

1/5, 2/20, 3/49, 4/63, 5/72, 6/72, 7/84, 8/123, 9/134, 10/141.

Second Innings.

1/17, 2/34, 3/39.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	Balls	Runs	Maiden Wt.	
			Runs	Overs cets
A. Kealman.....	165	47	15	3
H. Tross.....	80	26	7	1
C. Miller.....	85	33	7	3
A. Richards.....	30	15	2	1
C. L. Stock.....	25	15	—	1

Kealman bowled a No. Ball.

2nd Innings.

Balls	Runs	Maiden Wt.	
		Runs	Overs cets
A. Kealman.....	20	6	1
H. Tross.....	20	11	1
C. Miller.....	20	6	1
A. M. Burgos.....	5	2	—
C. L. Stock.....	25	7	1
J. S. Webster.....	25	12	1
A. Richards.....	11	2	—

Richards bowled a wide ball.

STATE OF SÃO PAULO.

1st Innings.

H. Tross, b. W. T. Ginns.....	0
F. Stewart, c. R. Morrissey, b. Jackson....	0
C. Miller, c. Pierce, b. Ginns.....	7
A. M. Burgos, c. Mawson, b. Conolly.....	17
C. L. Stock, std. Pierce, b. Conolly.....	5
A. Kealman, c. Tootal, b. Conolly.....	0
F. Fforde, c. Mawson, b. R. Morrissey.....	6
A. Richards, b. Conolly.....	0
J. S. Webster, b. R. Morrissey.....	1
L. M. Howe, c. Pierce, b. Conolly.....	2
C. G. Vieira, not out.....	8
Extras.....	0

2nd Innings.

A. Kealman, c. Reeves, b. Conolly.....	13
A. M. Burgos, b. Jackson.....	5
H. Tross, c. W. Morrissey, b. Jackson....	5
C. Miller, b. Jackson.....	43
C. L. Stock, l. b. w., b. Jackson.....	19
F. Fforde, run out.....	0
A. Richards, b. Ginns.....	8
F. Stewart, l. b. w., b. Conolly.....	8
J. S. Webster, b. Conolly.....	2
L. M. Howe, c. R. Morrissey, b. Jackson....	14
C. G. Vieira, not out.....	16
Extras.....	20

FALL OF WICKETS.

1st Innings.

1/0, 2/0, 3/11, 4/34, 5/34, 6/43, 7/43, 8/43, 9/46, 10/46.

2nd Innings.

1/10, 2/18, 3/32, 4/83, 5/89, 6/99, 7/109, 8/121, 9/122, 10/143.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	Balls	Runs	Maiden Wt.	
			Runs	Overs cets
N. Jackson.....	55	11	6	1
W. T. Ginns.....	60	6	9	2
C. A. Conolly.....	45	12	3	5
Robt. Morrissey.....	36	9	3	2

2nd Innings.

Balls	Runs	Maiden Wt.	
		Runs	Overs cets
N. Jackson.....	154	32	11
W. T. Ginns.....	140	33	7
R. Morrissey.....	50	15	5
C. A. Conolly.....	65	33	3
J. B. Mawson.....	15	10	—

—The results of the brilliant Anglo-American athletic contest, which took place at West Kensington on July 23rd, when Oxford and Cambridge beat Yale and Harvard by 5 points to 4, have just come to hand, and will be found of interest to athletes here. Boal (Harvard) threw the 16 lb. hammer 136 ft. 8 1/2 in., Vassall (Oxford) jumped 23 ft. in the long jump, Quinlan (Harvard) did the 100 yards in 10 seconds, Hunter (Cambridge) won the mile in 4 min. 24 secs., Fox (Harvard) cleared the hurdle race in 15 3/5 secs., Graham (Cambridge) ran the half-mile in 1 min. 57 1/5 secs., Rice (Harvard) cleared 6 ft. in the high jump, Davidson (Cambridge) won the quarter-mile in 49 2/5 secs., Workman (Cambridge) gained the three miles in 15 min. 24 2/5 secs.

Hotels.

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References may be obtained at:
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"Monteiro Jr. & Co., " 25, " Vis. Ithabina.
" Soares & Niemeyer, " 6, " da Alfandega.
Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca.
Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros
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This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all quarters, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectant in the water, cool drinks, water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.
Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for lunquets.
Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181
This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with all the improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.
The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this
The most comfortable Hotel
in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

FREITAS HOTEL
120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. P. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.
The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with terraces for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.
The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whom comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing room, and a dining-room opens on verandah overlooking the garden.
Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

SEPT. 3.—Horrible details are published to-day of the foundering of the Norwegian ship "Drots" in the Atlantic. Six of the crew formed a raft from the wreckage and were at the mercy of the waves. Three of them unable to stand the burning sun by day and the drenching dew at night, the privations of hunger and thirst, jumped overboard and were drowned. Of the remaining three one was killed by his blood and flesh. The two survivors managed to reach land and are now in hospital at Charleston.

In the neighborhood of Iloilo, the Americans have destroyed a band of robbers who were committing all sorts of outrages over a large district.

Aguinaldo is reported to have ordered all the Spanish prisoners to be sent to San Fernando for shipment to Spain.

SEPT. 4.—Telegrams from Manila state that the Tagalos attacked Gomua and Los Angeles in force, but were easily beaten back by the Americans.

The rumor runs that the vessel conveying General Jimenez to Puerto Plata, in San Domingo, was unable to reach that port, in the teeth of a violent gale, and went ashore on the rocks to the north of its destination.

SEPT. 5.—Several of the New York papers state that there is a movement on foot on the part of Germany to buy a thousand leagues of land in Brazil on which to establish a military station. The newspapers add that in that case the United States would intervene by the application of the Monroe doctrine. (The Monroe doctrine is as dead as nuttton. The whole telegram has an ancient and fish-like smell.) The power chiefly concerned—Brazil itself—evidently knows nothing of the negotiations in hand to put the German eagle as the guardian angel of order and progress.

The government has adopted the suggestions of Sr. Root, the secretary for war, to use all the extreme resources of the art of war to stamp out the insurrection in the Philippines. An American war transport is said to have gone aground in the strait of Van Dieman,

with 720 soldiers aboard on their way to the Philippines. (We thought we knew something of geography, but that telegram beats us. We confess we know nothing of the strait in question. Van Dieman's Land and Bass' strait, yes. But what an American transport would be doing in those waters on its way to the Philippines is something that no fellow—except the man who sent the telegram—can understand.)

Jimenez, the revolutionary chief in S. Domingo, has safely arrived in Puerto Plata and has been the recipient of popular ovations.

SEPT. 6.—The government has resolved to transfer the command of the Philippines from General Otis to General Nelson A. Miles. (This is a good move, as General Miles, who rose from the ranks to a major-generalship in the civil war, has had plenty of experience in guerrilla warfare against the Apache Indians and is just the man to tackle Aguinaldo at the present moment. We have a vivid remembrance of his great tact during the Chicago riots in July, 1894, when he was in command of the troops. His services in the Spanish war are too recent to need enumeration. General Otis has taken an optimistic view of the situation in the Philippines, and his despatches are no longer considered worthy of confidence. The rainy season will soon be over, and General Miles, in spite of his 60 years has a splendid military future before him.)

Spain.

SEPT. 3.—The official journals condemn the attitude of some of the Spanish bishops who counsel resistance to the Papal rescript which recommends submission to the present monarchy. The cabinet will meet shortly to examine the question.

There are continued rumors of a Carlist agitation in Barcelona and the north of Spain.

SEPT. 4.—The Catholic congress at Burgos passed votes of adhesion to the terms of the Papal rescript, and sent messages informing the Pope and the Queen-regent to that effect. The municipal left the congress before the resolutions were passed.

The official press states that the announcement is premature that the government wishes to make an arrangement with the foreign holders of external debt bonds, as no definite resolution has yet been made.

SEPT. 5.—At a bull-fight in Bayonne, a bull gored a *torador* so badly that it was necessary to amputate one of his legs. (H'm'm!)

The naval and military court-martial has exonerated the second in command of Cervera's fleet, and the captain of the *Cristobal Colon* from all blame in the destruction of the Spanish ships off Santiago de Cuba.

SEPT. 6.—In consequence of a railway collision in Orduna station, near Bilbao, 15 people were seriously injured.

Returns from Oporto are given stating that in three months there have been 64 cases of bubonic plague in that place, of whom 26 have died.

The phyloxera pest is ruining the vineyards of Alicante.

The bishop of Cordova has resigned the presidency of the committee appointed to erect a statue of Emilio Castellar in view of the Papal rescript to support the present monarchy.

SEPT. 6.—The principal generals have had a conference at the war office.

The Pope has offered his services as mediator to President Kruger to prevent a war with Great Britain.

The *Morning Post* says that Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has sent a letter to Queen Victoria asking her to use her best endeavors to preserve peace between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

The demand on the part of the Transvaal as to why British troops are being concentrated on the frontier is held as the most significant sign that the Transvaal is ready for war.

Mr. John Morley, speaking on the Transvaal question, said he was opposed to a declaration of war as he did not wish Great Britain to become a nation of pirates.

Great Britain.

SEPT. 3.—Pretoria telegrams say that the Volksraad received with displeasure the proposal of a conference to settle the situation.

The arbitration association in London approves the action of the British government in the Transvaal question, and condemns President Kruger's attitude.

The orthodox Greek patriarch of Alexandria died to-day at the age of 105.

The ratio of deaths from bubonic plague in Oporto to known cases is given as 40 per cent.

SEPT. 4.—President Kruger in his reply to Mr. Chamberlain has withdrawn the concession of naturalization after 5 years, which he had adopted in principle at Blomfontein.

The British subjects on the Rand have left there, or are making preparations to leave, as war appears imminent.

The situation in South Africa appears to have become more critical. The Boers having completed their armaments seem disposed to accept war.

The *Daily Mail* says the Transvaal government has given orders for the arrest of all British journalists in the republic. The editor of the *Star* in Johannesburg managed to escape to Natal. The editor of the *Leader* was arrested, and liberated on bail.

SEPT. 5.—Telegrams published in London report three new cases of bubonic plague in Oporto, and one death.

Seven transports are ready to leave anchor at a moment's notice in Portsmouth and Plymouth.

The news from Pretoria is to the effect that the Transvaal republic is disposed to accept an invitation to a new conference between President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner.

The rumor prevalent in England that the government has called out the first army reserve has been officially denied.

The ministers have been called together for a cabinet council with reference to the Transvaal question.

France.

SEPT. 3.—Two *deni-mondaines* yesterday attempted to reach the besieged men in Rue Chabrol, but were prevented by the police. On being searched they were found to have food concealed inside bouquets of flowers. There were very few people watching the siege to-day and no incident occurred.

Fresh troops have been ordered to Rennes to preserve order when the court pronounces judgment in the Dreyfus case which is now nearing its close.

M. Beaurepaire has again asked to be allowed to give evidence before the court-martial to prove that M. de Freycinet after reading the secret dossier was convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus.

The *Republique Francaise* to-day says that after the verdict is delivered in the Dreyfus case, M. Méline will consult his friends as to whether it may not be necessary to convoke an extraordinary sitting of the chamber of deputies.

SEPT. 4.—General Gallifet, the minister of war, has refused to allow Cernuschi, the retired Austrian officer, to be heard in secret session of the Dreyfus court-martial. At the sitting of the court at Rennes a letter from this officer was read in which he mentioned that the name of Dreyfus was given to him as an agent of the triple alliance, and that documents were shown to him which were said to have been received from a Jewish officer. The rest of the evidence as reported by telegraph was devoid of interest and did not advance the evidence for or against the prisoner.

SEPT. 5.—After sitting an hour in secret session, the court-martial at Rennes was asked by M. Labori to request the presence of Col. Schwartzkoppen and Col. Panizzardi to give evidence, and his request was sent on to M. Delcassé, the minister of foreign affairs, for decision. The distinguished lawyer informed the court that he had communicated with those two officers personally. The editor of the *Matin* gave evidence that Esterhazy had confessed to him that he was the writer of the *bordereau* on which Dreyfus was condemned in 1894. General Rogot said that if Esterhazy had confessed that, after denying it at the Zola trial, he could only consider Esterhazy as an irresponsible man of straw. The evidence of M. Frariens, senator and ex-minister, was decidedly in favor of the prisoner, and he said that an ambassador had informed him that the traitor was Esterhazy.

The *Pigeon* says that Cernuschi was retired from his official position because of a failure in his mental faculties, and his evidence was, therefore, untrustworthy.

A duel between General Rogot and Col. Schneider has been postponed until after the Dreyfus verdict is given. It is to take place in Belgium.

The siege of Fort Chabrol still continues. (The beleaguered men have now stood out for 22 days, and unless they had a large stock of provisions and harvested their water supply before it was cut off, they are likely to succumb.) Such is the case, said the pertinent telegraph man who is looking over the writer's shoulder.

SEPT. 6.—Col. Panizzardi, ex-military attaché in Paris, has been refused authorisation by the Italian government to give personal evidence at Rennes, but has been permitted to have his evidence given before the French ambassador at Italy.

Col. Schwartzkoppen, ex-military attaché in Paris, has been prohibited from attending the court-martial at Rennes, as the German government considers that the declaration that it has had no relations whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, with Dreyfus, is sufficient.

Me. Labori took it upon himself to-day to telegraph personally to the sovereigns of Germany and Italy to obtain the testimony of Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi, without result.

Senator Trarieux, recalled, said that Esterhazy was the writer of the *bordereau*, and that the judges who acquitted him were cheated. There were scenes in the court in an angry controversy between the president, General Mercier and Me. Labori.

—On at least two occasions we have called attention to the price of castor seed in Liverpool, and suggested that some enterprising man should exploit the article which is a waste product here. At the time we wrote Brazilian castor seed was selling at 11s. per cwt. Now it is being quoted on the spot at 9s. 9d. per cwt in Liverpool. Our first paragraphs were noted here and quoted abroad, and several of our readers went into the question. We have now been informed by the agents to Liverpool and the commissions there eating up all the profit, and that there is a better price offered locally than can be obtained in England. We are glad to receive this information as Brazil should be able to export cold drawn castor oil instead of importing it.

RIO CRICKET AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

A Lawn Tennis match took place on last Thursday between teams representing the Association and the "Fleet," resulting in a win for the former by 9 matches to love, 12 sets to 3.

THE SMOKING CONCERT.

The Larangeiras Club gave a smoking concert on the night of the 8th inst. in honor of the cricketers from the state of São Paulo. For some inexplicable reason all the officers of the club did not send us an invitation to attend the function, as they invariably did in previous years. We do not wish to dwell on the subject as it was probably an oversight. Our representative was present as the guest of a private member, and went because we wished to do honor to our São Paulo and Santos friends, whom we had no other opportunity to meet. There was a goodly attendance at the smokers and a fine bill. Mr. H. Saville with his customary kindness was the pianist and accompanied most of the singers. The first singer was Mr. G. H. Lomas, whose fine voice was heard to great advantage as he trotted "The Friar of Orders Gray." His duet, "Friendship," with Mr. Whyte later on was even better and rang true and roundly through the room. Mr. T. G. Nicolson's "You ask me why I love," was equally appreciated. The comic element was supplied by Mr. H. A. Livings whose "Same old spout early in the evening" and "Gorgonzola cheese" at a later stage were productive of much laughter. In this vein he was closely pressed by Mr. Campbell whose "Midnight sun" would have made even Paul in Chihuahua roar. Another competitor for comic honors was Mr. P. Ertanli who developed a line of his own in con songs that brought down a storm of applause and were deservedly encored. Mr. Baugardner of S. Paulo gave two whistling solos—"The mocking bird" and "Whip poor-will" to his own accompaniment and everyone's delight. Mr. Bradford followed with a piano solo "Narcissus" which was well executed. Mr. Hargreaves also proved himself a master of the flute which he played to the general enjoyment. Mr. Harold Evers sang well in his song "In the 'anion," and spoke better when he proposed the health of the visitors, and evoked prolonged cheering. Mr. Colbourne who replied was even more successful as an orator, and there were rounds of applause as he neatly and fitly returned thanks. The smokers was a pronounced success, and so was Mr. A. C. McLachlan who presided.

CLUB LAWN TENNIS PAULISTANO.

The annual tournament of this Club was held on the 7th September, the day fortunately being fine, though the sun was exceedingly hot.

The club ground, with its long slopes of grass, the palmiers bursting forth into fresh green, its clumps of bamboos, and artificial decoration of bright colored flags, formed a pleasing contrast to its dusty approach and the prosaic surrounding of the São Paulo railway.

Soon after 12 o'clock the prettiness of the scene was doubly emphasized by the arrival of the gentle sex with their bright faces and dainty toilettes, and amid their light chatter and the deeper notes of the band, the judge from his elevated seat signalled the opening of the tournament.

The first event—Men's singles (Handicap)—was easily won by Mr. King who owing 1 1/2 15 beat Mr. Crowther Smith (scratch) by 6-3, 6-2.

After a short interval which was enlivened by cheery music, the players in the next event—Ladies' singles (Handicap)—took possession of the court. A very good game this time to watch, and though Miss Forde, owing 15, beat her younger sister Miss Evelyn Forde by 6-2, 6-1, the play was good on both sides, and the prolonged rallies elicited many a hearty "Bravo" and "Well played" from the interested spectators.

The next event—mixed doubles, (Handicap)—was disputed between Dr. C. Paes de Barros and Dr. Rosalino Paes de Barros and Mr. and Mrs. Crowther Smith; and ended in a win for the first named by 6-2 and 6-3.

The last and most important event—Men's singles (Open)—was well won by Sr. Gustavo Paes de Barros, who beat his opponent Mr. King 6-2, 6-4, the spectators being delighted with many a long and well disputed rally.

Throughout the afternoon tea and light refreshment were most kindly dispensed by the ladies.

Thanks to the generosity of Dr. Loudoun Strain, Dr. Sylvio Maya, Mr. William Speers and other members of the Club, some very pretty prizes were provided which were most graciously presented to the winners by Mrs. Strain, the wife of our president.

With a vote of thanks to Mrs. Strain and cheers for the ladies, the day's proceedings terminated.

—In one of our American exchanges of June 5th we find a Savannah telegram of the preceding day to the effect that a local car manufacturing company had shipped its first order for South America on the preceding day, which was a sample car for the "Ferrocarril de Merida, Peto, Brazil." The telegram further states that it is shipped by way of Santos. There seems to be a little confusion in the matter, and we should be glad to have some of our readers help us out. The "Ferrocarril de Merida" ought to be in Yucatan, Central America; and where "Peto, Brazil" is to be found we do not know. Did that sample car ever reach its destination?

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Sustains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian Affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign assets, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian made.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 12th, 1899.

A CURIOUS feature of the financial situation is that while paper money has been withdrawn from circulation and burned, in accordance with the provisions of the funding loan, at the same time treasury bills have been issued to meet current demands. There has been no official statement in regard to this, consequently we do not know what the amount of this issue really is, but we know through trustworthy channels that these bills have been issued and for a very considerable amount. As the issue of treasury bills is permitted to meet necessary expenditures for which the ordinary revenue is insufficient, or in anticipation of revenue, it may be assumed that the withdrawal of 45,000 contos from circulation this year has been made at the cost of current expenditures, for which the treasury is obliged to use extraordinary recourses. The withdrawal of currency from circulation can legitimately be done only from surplus revenue, or through a funding measure. The government has no surplus revenues, and no provision for the funding of a part of the outstanding currency has been made, consequently the minister has been obliged to resort to indirect means—that of using current revenues which have been appropriated to other purposes, and then supplying the deficiency by an issue of treasury bills. This is manifestly irregular and illegal, for the minister has no right to use funds for purposes other than those specified in the appropriation bills. But now, as heretofore, it is not a question of right, for the minister of finance usually acts independently of any such restriction. We have never yet known the government to limit its action and powers to the authorizations and appropriations of the budget. And we have never yet known congress to hold a minister accountable for exceeding his powers, or for disregarding the limitations of an appropriation. Hence it has been easy for the minister of finance to use current revenue, destined for other purposes, for the withdrawal of currency, and then to borrow money to cover the deficit through the issue of treasury bills. And the knowledge that this is done has undermined confidence in the government, and has thus prevented any improvement in the financial situation.

IN VIEW of all this we should like to ask what the government expects to gain by this method of withdrawing paper money from circulation. Forty-five thousand contos have been thus withdrawn, and the government is that much more in debt on account of funding bonds and still more in debt on account of the treasury bills issued. Some months ago we were censured for criticising the government because it had not then had time to develop its measures for carrying out the provisions of the funding loan and for reorganizing the finances of the country. Fifteen months have elapsed since the funding compromise was effected, and so far as

we can see very little has been done to execute economies, and very much to disorganize industries and commerce. The chances for meeting and liquidating the financial obligations of the country at the termination of the funding agreement twenty-one months hence, are far less to-day than they were when it was made. Instead of cutting down expenditures and then withdrawing currency from funds thus made available, the government has gone on spending money recklessly and blindly, and has then had to borrow through secret channels in order to meet its agreement. To obtain relief from the payment of interest abroad, it is compelled to issue bonds guaranteed by its customs revenue, and to withdraw an equal amount of currency from circulation, for which it is again obliged to borrow. Were this all, we might still hope for good results, but when we note the absolute stagnation in business, the withdrawal of capital from industry and trade, the phenomenal tightness in the money market, and the steadily increasing burdens of taxation, we can not help feeling that to indulge in further hopes for the future is to disregard the plainest teachings of history and common-sense. There is no escaping the conclusion that the present government is seeking to deceive us with empty pretensions, and that it is stubbornly adding to our difficulties. We are much poorer than we were twelve months ago, and yet the one thought of the executive and congress is to squeeze more revenue out of us, for which the most vexatious and least productive means are to be employed. We are still permitted to breathe the free air, poisoned though it may be through human negligence and official incapacity, without paying a consumption tax—but that is all we can say. The clothes we wear, the buildings we inhabit, the food we eat, the medicine necessary to relieve our sufferings, and even our journeyings, whether for health, business or pleasure, are heavily taxed. There must be stamps on the cigars we smoke, on the hats and shoes we wear, on the beer we drink and on all our business transactions, and even the salt we use must pay a heavy tax. The immigrants we imported to work our coffee plantations are leaving us because the costs of living are out of all proportion to the wages we pay. In business nine men in every ten are bankrupt, for they can not collect what is due them and there is not business enough to pay taxes and other business expenses. And yet, congress says we must maintain an army of twenty-eight thousand men, though it is well known that a half of it is composed of skeleton regiments and battalions which exist only for the advantage of officers who would otherwise have no employment. And we must maintain a large navy and keep on building costly vessels, only to have them lying about our harbors crippled and unfit for service simply for want of competent men to keep them in order. All this is a semblance of government, perhaps, but it is a reality of folly and extravagance for which there is, in this world, but one result—bankruptcy and ruin. Had we the enormous wealth of the United States behind us, it would not save us. It is timely, therefore, to ask the government what it expects to gain from the policy it is now pursuing. It can not lead to a resumption of interest payments on the foreign debt in 1901; it can not prevent a steady increase in the public debt; it can not restore confidence; it can not attract foreign capital to the country; it can not restore industrial and commercial prosperity; and it can not even improve the exchange rate! What then can be gained by continuing a policy which offers us no hope for the future and which offers us nothing but incessant vexations for a time, and then a hopeless collapse?

IF ANYTHING were wanting to completely discredit militarism in France, the second condemnation of Captain Dreyfus will furnish all that is needed,

and much more. Notwithstanding the decision of the court of cassation, which decided that the first sentence was irregular and that the one document on which that sentence had been pronounced was not written by the accused; in spite of the lack of testimony to show that Capt. Dreyfus had ever traitorously furnished information to foreign governments; and in spite of overwhelming evidence that various documents had been forged for the express purpose of proving the prisoner's guilt in order to save the credit of the general staff—in spite of all this, a second military court finds the prisoner guilty, "with extenuating circumstances," and sentences him to ten years imprisonment. A greater mockery of justice was never known! The generals involved, however, had declared that in their "opinion" Dreyfus is guilty; and therefore every subordinate officer, who is afraid to risk his professional career, is bound to second that dictum. No matter if it is conclusively shown that the incriminating documents were written by others, no matter if the really guilty ones, such as Esterhazy and Henry, confess to their guilt, no matter if expert testimony shows that the prisoner could not have committed the crime, no matter if the prisoner's words and actions give eloquent testimony to his innocence, and no matter if the best judgment of France and of the whole world is in favor of the accused, military etiquette and the credit of the general staff demand his condemnation—and it is done. *Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.* This act proves that all sense of honor and of human justice no longer exists in higher French military circles. It proves that militarism has become drunken with vanity and unbridled power, and that the day of its overthrow is at hand. No nation can survive such a revelation as that of the conspiracy against Dreyfus without a terrible castigation, and unless justice is done at once and the foul conspiracy is swiftly punished, that punishment will be swift and unrelenting. It is no figure of speech to say that the whole civilized world stands aghast at the spectacle which French militarism now presents to them. It is no longer a humble artillery captain who is the culprit, it is the corruption and savagery and blind intolerance of the military organization which dominates France. Shameless and conscienceless it stands convicted before the whole world of falsehood, forgery, base intrigue, disloyalty and murder. Its corruption and its blatant professions of honor and loyalty shames even those who have been the steadfast friends of France. This poor artillery captain, the victim of religious hatred and military corruption, may suffer and be forgotten, but the foul conspiracy which destroyed him, the corruption and falsehood and insensibility to all sense of honor and shame which united to crush him, will never be forgotten. It will be little to turn our backs on the Paris Exposition of 1900; we should go further than this. Early and late, year in and year out, henceforth and until this foul deed is confessed and punished, the civilized world should make the military autocrats of France feel their distrust and contempt. It is not an honor to belong to the French army, nor will it be until this foul injustice is adequately punished.

It is a mystifying fact that the persons who had nothing to say when Gentil de Castro was assassinated and very little to say when President Prudente de Moraes was assaulted by an assassin, are now full of indignation over the assassination of a man who picked a quarrel with Senator Ponce in Cuyabá and struck him. Why is it? Are there excuses and immunities for assassins as well as for legislators?

THE present exodus of Italian laborers from S. Paulo is one of the disastrous consequences of the government's suicidal policy of burdensome taxation, which reduces wages and increases the cost of living. At the present time, when trade is languishing for want of customers and increased production is so urgently required by the critical financial condition of the country, we can ill afford to lose these producers and consumers, who were originally obtained with so much difficulty and expense.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE S. PAULO CHAPLAINCY.

S. Paulo, Sept. 4th, '99.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—It is rumoured here that the South American Missionary Society, which last succeeded in obtaining a chaplain for São Paulo and that one is now on his way out here.

We have been now over twelve months without a clergyman and as it is said that one of the chief difficulties that the Society had to contend with in persuading a man to come out here, was the shameful attack made by Gargoyles on Mr. Craven in your columns, I trust that all Paulistas will unite in giving the newcomer a hearty welcome to São Paulo.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPT. 4.—*Senate*.—Senator Aquilino do Amaral, Ramiro Barcellos and Antonio Azeredo discussed the Matto-Grosso question.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Luiz Adolpho spoke on the Matto Grosso question. When the discussion of the general revenue bill was announced, the same deputy asked for the reports of the departments of industry and finance and, on being informed by the chair that those reports had not been received, he expressed regret that they had not been issued in time to be of use in the present discussion. Deputy Galeão Carvalhal said that some of the theories enunciated by the government are excellent, but that, unfortunately the government has not yet given them a practical shape. Deputy Amphilophio pointed out the detriment caused to trade by export duties.

SEPT. 5.—*Senate*.—Senator Aquilino do Amaral spoke on the Matto Grosso question.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Augusto Severo said that, as there is a special committee on the tariff, the proposed tariff changes are inappropriate in the general revenue bill. Deputy Barbosa Lima expressed regret that the reports of the department of finance and tribunal of accounts had not been issued. He also regretted that the budget committee had not accepted the provision forbidding the government to purchase the assets of banks. He opposed the consumption taxes, which he considers unconstitutional. Deputy Luiz Adolpho spoke on the Matto Grosso question and was answered by Deputy Lauro Muller, who defended the government.

SEPT. 6.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The deficiency appropriation of 50,000 in gold for the department of foreign affairs was voted in 3rd discussion and that of 27,000 for the fire corps in 2nd discussion. The chamber concurred in the senate's amendments to the army bill and voted in 1st discussion the bill for holding the general congressional elections on the last Sunday in December and the bill for reopening the custom-house at Porto Alegre. Deputy Pinto da Rocha opposed the renewal of the contract with the lottery company. Deputy Luiz Adolpho spoke on the Matto Grosso question and accused the minister of finance of seeking to exterminate his political adversaries.

SEPT. 9.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputies Galeão Carvalhal and Serzedello spoke on the general revenue bill. The former moved to postpone the discussion for three days and to ask the government for information concerning the transactions between the treasury and banking establishments.

COFFEE NOTES

—A Victoria telegram of the 7th says the August shipment of coffee from that port amounted to 13,800 bags, of which 13,100 bags were to New York and 700 to Hamburg.

—The importance of Ribeirão Preto as a coffee-producing centre can not be over-estimated. From January 1st to August 31st there were received for shipment at the railway station of that city 171,640 bags of coffee, weighing 10,255,596 lbs. Of these 125,236 bags came from the municipality of Ribeirão Preto, 45,019 bags from Sertãozinho, and 1,385 bags from sundry other places. Strangely enough this rich district does not produce its own food, for in the same period it imported 40,272 bags of beans, 16,672 bags of maize, 588 bales of salt pork, etc.

—The tariff committee of the chamber of deputies thinks that there will be a considerable increase in the demand for Brazilian coffee if France will make a reduction of 50 per cent in the import duty on this article. If France refuses to make this concession, Brazil, says the committee, may be forced to transfer to other countries the custom which it now gives to French producers. Deputy Amphilophio very correctly asserts that one of the most formidable obstacles to obtaining concessions from foreign nations in favor of Brazilian coffee is the export duty collected on this article by the coffee-producing states of Brazil.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Gen. Carlos Telles died in Bagé on 7th inst.

—The report of the illness of Counsellor Silveira Martins has been contradicted.

—In Araraquara, S. Paulo, a plantation valued at 19,000\$ has recently been sold at auction for 5,500\$000.

LOCAL NOTES

—Gov. Fernando Prestes, of S. Paulo, returned to that capital on the 5th inst., completely re-established in health.

—The district judge of Villa Nova, Alagoas, telegraphs that a detachment of 30 policemen has been committing depredations in that locality.

—The irrepressible Sant'Anna Nery is a passenger on the Br. str. *Ajerezes*, bound for Pará. He is apparently going back to Mandos for supplies.

—Torrential rains continue to be reported from Rio Grande do Sul, where destructive inundations have occurred. In Rio and vicinity the drought has not been broken.

—There was a meeting in Petropolis on the 10th inst. to protest against the removal of the state capital to Niteroi. In many respects Petropolis would gain by the removal.

—The legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro is holding its sittings in Niteroi, where the building formerly occupied by the tobacco factory of the Companhia Nacional Manufatura de Fumos.

—At S. José do Rio Pardo, São Paulo, on the night of the 29th ult., all the prisoners in the jail made their escape. Among them were five men condemned to various terms of imprisonment. None of the fugitives have since been captured.

—A telegram of the 5th inst. states that there has been discovered at Penedo a plot to murder Barão de Traipá, ex-governor of Alagoas. Subsequent telegrams say that the pretext of the alleged plot was circulated as a pretext for making arrests.

—Senator Generoso Ponce has not been arrested as was at first supposed. He telegraphs, however, that nearly all of his political friends are in custody and asks the Mato Grosso congressmen to apply to the supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus. Mato Grosso, he says, is under a reign of terror.

—A telegram from Cayabá says that the commander of the 7th military district, unable to answer for the personal safety of Senator Generoso Ponce, insists on the senator's departure on the first packet. The latter requests his friends in Rio de Janeiro, if they think he should leave, to obtain from President Campos Salles measures for enabling him to reach Corumbá in safety.

—Telegrams from Montevideo of the 6th advise a conflict at Livramento between the federal military commandant Gen. Meina Barreto, and the celebrated Col. João Francisco, who is in command of the castilista state troops on the frontier. Contradictory statements render it difficult to know the causes of the trouble, but it may be assumed that trifles will be sufficient for either officer.

—The *Diário Popular* relates that the captain of the 1st battalion of the S. Paulo police brigade recently borrowed 6000 of a restaurant keeper, of which he afterwards paid back 1800. On the 3rd inst. when his creditor called on him in regard to receiving the balance, the captain threatened to kill him if he did not sign a document acknowledging receipt of the remaining 4200. The restaurant-keeper succeeded in making his escape, however, and lodged a complaint with the police.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The August receipts of the Sorocabana railway were \$27,651 \$900.

—During the month of August the Mogiana railway transported 441,122 bags of coffee, or an average of 14,326 a day.

—The *Federação* of Porto Alegre, which has never recovered from its disappointment because the Porto Alegre to Uruguaiana line was not leased to the castilista government of Rio Grande do Sul, has renewed its attacks on the Belgian company now operating that road.

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended 2nd inst. were 504,900 \$000 as against 447,451 \$000 in the corresponding week of last year. Converted into sterling the gain was £ 2,741 over last year, and the aggregate receipts of 1899 are now only £ 5,767 short of last year. As at an early period of the year the deficiency was at one time £ 29,000, we have to congratulate the managers and shareholders on the improved prospect for the rest of 1899.

—An exchange says that it appears to be decided that the railway to connect Piracicaba with the Paulista line, will follow the left bank of the Rio Piracicaba, pass through the village of Santa Barbara, and unite with the Paulista line at the station of S. Jeronimo. The distance is 35 kilometers and the road will reduce the distance between Piracicaba and S. Paulo to 184 kilometers, the distance via Jundiahy being 196 kilometers.

—The São Paulo railway is doing well this year in every branch. The inward goods traffic during the month of August amounted to 60,511 tons as compared with 49,591 tons in the same month last year. The outward goods traffic was 393,246 tons against 51,250 tons in 1898. The local traffic between station and station was 21,122 tons this year as against 18,099 tons last year. The number of passengers carried during the month was 109,034, or 10,615 more than in the previous August. The aggregate returns for the year to the end of August also show a good increase over the receipts of last year in the corresponding period.

—The directors of the San Paulo Brazilian Railway have this week invited subscriptions for 21,511 ordinary shares of £10 each, at the price of £14 10s. per share. The interim dividend was 11 1/2 per cent. The interest provided for the December half of 1898 was only 9 per cent., and assuming that the final distribution is maintained at last year's figure, the dividend for the past year would be 10 1/2 per cent. Such a dividend at the issue price of 14 1/2 would give a yield of over 7 per cent. As the new issue of capital is for the purpose of doubling the line, and should eventually increase profits, the company's securities at their present prices look attractive. The fully-paid £20 shares are quoted in the market at 30 1/2, the new £10 shares are at 14 1/2, and the five per cent. preference shares at 12 1/4.—*Statist*, July 22.

—The Recife and São Francisco (Pernambuco) railway is not doing as well this year as last. There has been a continuous decrease in goods and passenger traffic from the week ended July 22, to that ended August 12. The passenger deficiency on the first mentioned date was 194,746 \$810 and on the second 204,607 \$900. The decrease in paper must be rather exceptional than real owing to the better rates of exchange this year. The fact, however, remains that there is a decided falling off in the traffic, for which we at this distance are unable to account. For instance, in the week ended August 12, goods carried were 768 tons against 1,193 tons in the corresponding week of last year. The passengers carried were 6,068 against 7,455 in the corresponding week of 1898. The total receipts of the week were 13,102 \$010 compared with 19,009 \$100 last year.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The U. S. cruiser *Montgomery* leaves to-day for Pernambuco.

—The American cruiser *Chicago* left port homeward bound on the 5th inst.

—The British cruiser *Agassiz* returned from Cape Prio to this port on the 10th inst.

—The British supply ship *Wye* left port for Ascension Island on the 5th inst. She took a large number of plants, shrubs, etc., obtained by Consul General Wagstaff for transmission to that island.

—The health authorities of Buenos Aires have approved the sanitary convention with Brazil, but this will not prevent their putting a stermer in quarantine because someone happens to be suffering from a bilious attack.

—The commandant of the Italian str. *Citta di Torino* which ran on the rocks off Fort Lage on the early morning of the 5th inst., says there was no light on the fort and that the current took him upon the rocks. Why the light on the fort been suspended?

—Two steamers and one sloop are the fixtures reported from Brazilian ports since last issue, the former to carry cereals and the latter to load hay. Both steamers fixed are owned locally, the rates to European ports being too tempting to induce European voyagers to employ their boats in intermediate voyages.

—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Aug. 28.

—The Portuguese mail str. *Alvares Cabral* arrived at Bahia on the 9th inst., and was ordered to proceed to Ilha Grande. The telegrams speak of the energetic attitude of the commander of the torpedo cruiser *Tupia* in enforcing these orders, by which is of course meant an attitude of bullying a helpless merchant vessel. There is an immense amount of credit in such a procedure.

—The Brazilian steamer *Alto* of Pernambuco left that place on the 25th ult. to take in a cargo of salt for Rio at Mossoró, Rio Grande do Norte. Particulars to hand say that after loading the salt the vessel called at Parahyba.

—The vessel took 2,000 bales of cotton on board. Leaving the latter port, she sprang a leak and commenced to make water, with the result that she sank seven miles to the south of Parahyba. The mast is to be seen above the level of the water. The crew saved themselves in the boats of the *Alice*, and are now in Parahyba.

—The persistent state of inefficiency of the Brazilian war vessels, in spite of the large sums spent on repairs, has recently excited much remark. Under the administrations of Marshal Floriano Peixoto these vessels were supposed to be kept purposely in a disabled condition on account of his dread of a naval revolution. The first minister of marine in the government of President Prudente de Moraes succeeded in making considerable improvements in the navy, but he quit office in 1896 and under his successors the navy has been constantly deteriorating. A competent administrator is very much needed in this department. A country overburdened like Brazil with debt and taxation cannot hope to have a large navy, but it is spending enough money to have a few efficient vessels.

—On the 6th inst. the Br. str. *Ajerezes* entered port from Ilha Grande, after serving out quarantine, and proceeded to take in coal and provisions for the return voyage to Pará.

—It would be interesting to know the time and the money lost by this insane requirement. The money lost by this insane requirement. The money lost by this insane requirement.

—*Ajerezes* runs between Portuguese ports as usual, and had called at Salinas, at the mouth of Pará on arrival at Salinas, at the mouth of Pará on arrival at Salinas, at the mouth of Pará.

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—One of the daughters of the late Marshal Floriano Peixoto was married on Saturday.

—The President has signed decrees approving the conventions between Brazil and Bolivia, and between Brazil and Chili for the free exercise of the liberal professions.

—The *Times*, of Buenos Aires, speaks of São Paulo as a suburb of Santos, Brazil. Our colleague will have a hot quarter of an hour if he ever shows his face in S. Paulo after this.

—To better commemorate the independence of Brazil, the President pardoned one murderer and shortened the sentence of another on the 7th inst. We do not hear of any onerous taxes being remitted on that day, however!

—The war department has instructed its subordinates to adopt measures for preventing the repetition of the disturbances which of late have been so frequently caused in this city by disorderly soldiers. It is full time!

—The chief of police has given strict orders to his delegates not to employ the men who hang about the police station, representing themselves as police agents, and extorting money from those who come there on business.

—Police-men are evidently feeling the pressure of hard times and the contagion of corrupting examples. There have recently been reported several cases in which they have obtained money by extortion and blackmail.

—Deputy Augusto Montenegro is said to have telegraphed to Pará that it is not true that the Bolivian minister has accused the governor of that state of instigating the declaration of the independence of the Rio Acre territory.

—"You see I was right," says Smith, "when I protested against the mania for cutting down trees. What would have become of the poor policemen the other night, if they hadn't had trees to climb when the soldiers reached for their scalps?"

—The re-mission of retired officers to active service in the army and navy, where there is no employment for them, can hardly be considered a measure of economy. It will help to swell expenditures and will do the country no good whatever.

—Application having been made for a writ of habeas corpus in favor of the political friends of Senator Generoso Ponce, arrested in Mato Grosso, the supreme court has ordered the prisoners to be brought before it at its sitting on the 25th prox.

—Among the arrivals here on Saturday per French packet *Corridant*, who is proposing to resume the practice of medicine. It may be assumed, however, that the practice of politics will be much more enticing and remunerative.

—Two soldiers of the police brigade went out on a foray on the morning of the 5th inst., and they chose the open street in Laranjeiras for the exploit. They assaulted all the vegetable and fruit sellers they met and compelled them to pay \$5 each for some alleged infraction of regulations.

—Like the murder of Marshal Bittencourt and Col. Gentil de Castro, the attempt on the life of ex-President Prudente de Moraes and other recent crimes, what is now occurring in Mato Grosso is the logical result of the failure to punish the authors of the horrible military murders committed under the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

—Success, the faster has come to Brazil to show how easily and for how long a time he can do without eating. It will be a valuable lesson for all of us, for we are going hungry these days and can't easily adapt ourselves to it. If Sucoi would only tell Martinho how he does it, perhaps the latter would tell us how to bear the burdens he is imposing upon us.

—Among the passengers who arrived from Europe on the 9th inst. on the steamer *Corridant* was Dr. Hilario de Goncalves, a gentleman, who had been arbitrarily arrested by order of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, succeeded on Oct. 18, 1893, in making his escape and went to Europe. He now returns to Brazil for the first time since leaving the country.

—It is stated that the police have discovered several articles of jewellery which have been stolen here on various occasions. On the 10th a valuable watch stolen from Capt. Bueno Brandão in May last, was restored to its owner. And it is said that other objects will soon be returned to persons from whom they were stolen. If in order, and we think it is, how were these articles recovered, and why are not the thieves discovered as easily?

—Mr. Minister, customs receipts have decreased considerably. Evidently people are unable to pay the high prices caused by heavy duties, and merchants of course are ceasing to import what they find themselves unable to sell. Everyone, except those who are favored by the expense of the tax-payers, is complaining of hard times. Shall we reduce the duties a little?—*Why, of course not.* Put a new tax on the products of Brazilian factories.

—It is worthy of note that Portugal has long been one of the greatest sticklers in Europe in the enforcement of quarantines. It has taken very slight cause to send passengers to the lazaretto, and very little attention is usually paid to their wants when they get there. And yet Portugal is the first country in Europe to be invaded by the bubonic pest!

—What is the use of quarantines, then, if they are unable to keep an infectious disease out of the country? A few years ago cholera invaded Argentina in spite of a most rigorous quarantine.

—On the night of the 3rd inst. serious disturbances were caused on Rua D. Manoel and adjoining streets by disorderly soldiers, who from half past 11 o'clock to the following morning seem to have held undisputed possession of those streets. The policemen, it is stated, abandoned their beats and climbed trees in order to avoid being attacked.

—Apparently the national guard is maintained solely as a source of revenue. There are taxes on the commissions, and as the "guard" comprises little else than commissions, it is able to show a revenue in place of an expenditure. From January 1st to August 31st the total revenue was 602,594 \$900, and, curiously enough, one of the poorest and most retrograde states in the republic, Ceará, furnished the largest quota, 149,919 \$000. The state of Minas Geraes contributed only 75,302 \$500. In Ceará every able-bodied man must be at least a lieutenant-colonel in the national guard.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 6th inst. publishes the history of the two adventures, Galvez and U'off (or Hinfolf), who have been trying to found a ridiculous republic in the Rio Acre district.

—Among their achievements is mentioned the forging of that celebrated accord between Ministers Bryan and Paracivini which so convulsed Maudslows, Pará and some other parts of Brazil. It will be pleasant reading for those who gave so much credit to that absurd document.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 7th inst. says that the Argentine federal judge Aureo, who has been condemned to eight years imprisonment for some swindling interference with the capital of a lottery, has fled to Rio de Janeiro. Had he swindled a bank or some private individual, perhaps no notice would have been taken of it. But to swindle a swindle—even Argentine justice could not stand that. There must be honor among thieves, or the whole fabric will be down on our heads.

—Contrary to his first intention, Minister Charles Page Bryan is returning home direct, and not by way of Europe. He is leaving for Pernambuco to-day on the United States cruiser *Montgomery*, and will proceed homeward from that port on the *Livorno* or some other convenient steamer. Mr. Bryan's visit will be a brief one, as he expects to return here in December next. In common with the minister's many friends here in Brazil we wish him a pleasant voyage and safe return.

—On Wednesday, the 20th inst., there is to be a grand concert at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association in the Rua Quitanda. There is no entrance fee, but as the object of the concert is to benefit the library of the institution, everybody who attends is expected to bring a book with them to pay for their footing. A number of music professors have promised to attend, and the vocal talent is expected to be of a lavish scale. The concert will begin at 8.30 p.m.

—On Saturday last Civil Engineer Rosquet introduced three Guarany medals to a solemn session of the Sociedade Nacional de Agricultura Brasileira, where they were first regaled with discourses on agriculture by men who never planted a potato in their lives, and were then graciously presented with some agricultural implements and a choice collection of seeds. We presume that a few seed catalogues were included in the gift. If the Guarany are anything like their cousins, the Cherenetes, they will probably get drunk on the proceeds before getting beyond the reach of our civilizing influences.

—Senator Antonio de Azeredo, says the *Jornal do Brazil* in its issue of last Wednesday, has asserted in the senate of the republic that the press of this city has allowed to pass without comment the attacks on the press at Cayabá. The *Jornal do Brazil*, a propos of this, wishes to remark that ever since the decree of Dec. 23, 1889, was issued by eminent publicists the press in Brazil has been exposed, defenceless, to the most violent attacks. The evil has become endemic and the *Jornal do Brazil* is not disposed to waste its time in useless demands for a remedy. It avails itself of such liberty as is vouchsafed to it and it does its duty as far as this is permitted. Senator Antonio Azeredo is perfectly aware of the state of affairs.

—It would seem that a member of congress has the legal right to do anything he pleases, without fear of punishment. Members of that body have been accused of criminal assaults upon women, of participation in disorders in public places, of assaults with intent to kill, of conspiracy against the executive, of debt, fraud, and various other offences, and yet no one can bring them to justice without the permission of the chamber to which they belong, which is always refused. And if an individual takes the law into his own hands and gives the congressman a blow, or a thrashing, the dignity of congress is offended, and the aggressor is promptly punished. The injustice of all this will soon day be understood, and then the elect will get their just deserts.

BUSINESS NOTES

The committee says that 48,451 tons were imported in the first half of the present year.

—The state government of Goyaz offers a premium of 1,000 of the first farmer who produces 100 arrobas of wheat flour.

—An Aracaju telegram of the 7th inst. says the crop of cotton in Sergipe is extraordinary, while that of sugar is above the average.

—Last year Oporto shipped merchandise valued at £ 304,000 to Pará and Amazonas.

—The tariff committee of the chamber of deputies recommends a duty of 15 reis per kilo on wheat, which is now on the free list.

—The Empresa Hydraulica de Piracicaba was sold at auction on the 31st ult., and was bought by Sr. Carlos Zanotti and Capt. Tito Ribeiro for the sum of 700,000.

—If the land tax is to be collected in Minas Geraes, it would be well to diminish the taxes on the transfer of real estate. It is stated that the transfer of real estate sold for 20,000\$ costs at present 1,510\$700.

—In the municipal district of S. João da Boa Vista, S. Paulo, a plantation valued at 150,000\$ has recently been sold for 16,000\$. And yet, when property is thus depreciating, the government persists in burdening the people with heavier taxation.

—If any man can pull through the crisis in which we now are, it will be the Portuguese shopkeeper. The man who can make two corks from one, is not likely to throw away money and will be found to have something saved when the critical moment comes.

—The president of the Banco do Commercio reports for the year ending on the 30th of last June transactions to the amount of 1,67,824,120\$271 and profits to the amount of 1,760,337\$898. There was declared a dividend of 8 per cent on the paid up capital of 13,600,000\$.

—The following is a statement of the quantity of potatoes exported from France to Brazil in the last three years:

1896.....	12,518,389 kilos
1897.....	15,846,897 "
1898.....	9,390,900 "

—On the 6th inst. the Andorinha spinning and weaving factory went to auction in Mogi at the suit of the Banco Commercial. There being no bids on the valuation of 708,400\$, the factory will again go to auction day after tomorrow with an abatement of 10 per cent on the valuation.

—According to the tariff committee of the chamber of deputies the quantity of wheat imported from the River Plate into Brazil during the last three years has been as follows:

1896.....	77,251 tons
1897.....	58,091 "
1898.....	73,318 "

—At a meeting of importers held at the exchange building on Thursday it was resolved to memorialize congress against some of the burdensome provisions in the general revenue bill. We trust that these merchants thoroughly understand the necessity of persistent, tenacious, organized and systematic action in defending themselves from oppressive legislation.

—Mr. Carlos G. Rheingantz, a prominent manufacturer, says that the decrease in imports into Brazil is not due to the replacement of foreign merchandise by Brazilian manufactures, for which, on the contrary, the demand has also diminished. In other words imports have decreased because the people are unable to buy, and for this state of affairs burdensome taxation is chiefly responsible.

—On the 14th July, fourteen tons of rotten fruit were seized in the boiling-room of the jam factory of Sir Thomas Lipton, in London. The magistrate ordered its immediate destruction. No, thank you! no more of Lipton's jams for me! There's good fruit enough in the world for most of us, and there is no need for us to eat refuse and rotten fruit in order to swell Sir Tommy's fortune!

—It would be a great convenience were some other sign than \$ employed in the currency of this country, for it is continually used abroad in the sense of dollars. For instance The *Textile Mercury* recently reproduced some cotton factory statistics from our columns, and in doing so changed the position of the sign \$ so that the amounts became dollars instead of milreis, which is equivalent to increasing them six times.

—Deputy Tosta shows that the tobacco industry of Brazil is suffering very much from burdensome taxation. In Goyaz many farmers, he says, have abandoned tobacco culture, and the state senate of Minas Geraes, in view of the precarious situation of tobacco planters, has voted a resolution to ask congress to lighten the burden. He gives the following figures showing the decrease, under the influence of burdensome taxation, in the exportation of cigars from Bahia:

Year	No. of cigars exported
1897.....	32,256,597
1898:	
1st half.....	11,292,100
2nd ".....	13,649,104
1899:	
1st. ".....	6,671,571

—Our imports from Argentina and Uruguay during the first 7 months of this year include some big items. From Rosario there were received 224,172 tons of hay, 31,991 tons of wheat, 2,449 tons of flour and 3,700 tons of Indian corn. From Buenos Aires Brazil received 73,408 bags of wheat, 408,677 bags of flour, 101,501 bags of Indian corn and 42 bales of wool. Montevidéo supplied us with 4,562 bales of wool, 25 bales of sheepskins, 293, 202 bundles of dried meat, 3,335 pipes and 2,238 hogheads of grease, 283,991 bags of flour, 705 bags of bran, 54,558 bags of wheat, 150 bags of linseed, 380 bags of barley, 1510 bags of beans, 852 bales of hay, 30 cases of ostrich feathers, 4,321 cases of salted tongues, 50 cases of meat extract, 7 tons of bones and bone ash, 7,809 sheep, 2 steers, 45 horses and the ass previously reported.

—An attempt was recently made to swindle Srs. Sotto-Maior & Co., of this city by means of a false telegraphic order from Srs. Martins Costa & Co., of São Paulo, in favor of José Lourenço Silva. The order called for 12,000\$. Suspecting a fraud, Srs. Sotto-Maior & Co., deferred payment for a few hours and telegraphed to S. Paulo, where they learned that no such order had been sent. The swindler had returned about this time, and on being requested to wait a little longer apparently took fright and disappeared.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The municipal expenditure of Niteroi is estimated at 707,416\$293, for next year.

—The minister of interior has sent to the tribunal of accounts the papers relating to a deficiency appropriation of 400,000\$ for public aid.

—The August receipts of the Manóes custom-house were 634,860\$746, against 572,324\$127 in the same month of last year, an increase of 62,336\$319.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 7th says the state government has received a contract for the issue of a loan for one million sterling in London. It is stated that the governor will send a copy of it to the state legislature to day.

—A Victoria telegram of the 4th inst. says that the state government of Espirito Santo had telegraphed to Europe suspending the payment of interest on the recent loan contracted abroad by that state. The state treasury is unable to meet its obligations and public functionaries have not received their pay for months.

—Last month the customs receipts at Rio de Janeiro amounted to 6,208,873\$105 against 6,561,862\$612 in August, 1898. For the eight months from January to August, inclusive, they amounted this year to 49,259,947\$139, against 53,284,472\$437 for the corresponding period of last year. The decrease was, consequently, 5,994,525\$298.

—The tribunal of accounts says a supplementary credit of 693,950\$ can be legally opened for the payment of subsidies and other expenses of congress during the extra session of the current month. At this rate congress will inflict upon the country an unnecessary expenditure of about 2,775,000\$ up to the end of December next.

—The *Pais* of the 6th says that the municipal prefect, Dr. Cesar Alvim, in accordance with decree 123 of 1894, which authorized a loan of 40,000,000\$, is now trying to negotiate a loan of 15,000,000\$ with one of the banks of this capital. It is in our opinion, rather a risky investment, in view of the defective and wasteful administration of this city.

—The following gold receipts are reported at various custom-houses in the month of August:

Rio de Janeiro.....	581,112\$008
Pernambuco.....	121,506\$139
Maranhão.....	30,672\$334
Jaraguá.....	11,512\$111
Paranáguá.....	12,326\$598
Santa Catharina.....	11,075\$836
Araçuaia.....	2,573\$923

—It is stated that the minister of marine will, for economical reasons, substitute the chief of the naval commission in Europe, Rear Admiral José Candido Guillobel, by sending out Capt. Diarte Huet Bacellar Pinto. One has to take his place, and by recalling two officers now in Europe attached to the said commission. We should like to see estimates, for there will be *ajudas de custo* for the new chief, and for the return of the three officers to consider.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* says that it learns that the government intends withdrawing from circulation next month 6% bonds of the issue of 1897 to the amount of 12,000,000\$. The *Gazeta* says that half of these bonds appertain to last year, by which it means, we presume, that, in conformity with the terms of issue, they should have been then redeemed. Is there any provision in the budget for the redemption of these bonds, or will a special appropriation be required?

—The August receipts of the Para custom-house amounted to 2,231,286\$449, against 1,994,157\$251, showing an increase of 237,128\$198. This demonstrates the prosperity existing on the Amazon, where rubber is king, and continues to command fabulous prices. Of the last month's receipts 1,891,029\$683 were derived from import duties, 63,113\$545 from warehouse charges, 88,762\$437 from stamps, 34,630\$140 from the new consumption taxes, and 68,595\$973 from deposits (which ought not to be considered as revenue).

—The following returns of customs receipts for the month of August have been made public:

	1899	1898
Rio de Janeiro.....	6,208,873\$105	6,561,862\$612
Pará.....	2,231,286\$449	1,994,157\$251
Pernambuco.....	1,405,714\$561	1,861,252\$245
Manóes.....	634,860\$746	572,324\$127
Paranáguá.....	155,959\$298	176,504\$476
Jaraguá.....	137,110\$993	219,848\$769
Maranhão.....	350,175\$873	not stated
Santa Catharina.....	112,458\$717	" "
Araçuaia.....	25,782\$443	" "
Uruguayana.....	79,155\$877	36,739\$832
Natal.....	6,472\$819	56,243\$321
Victoria.....	15,443\$571	41,113\$040
Penedo.....	17,780\$712	20,889\$669
Macalhã.....	7,352\$609	not stated

—President Campos Salles asks congress for a deficiency appropriation of 5,150\$ for mileage for senators and deputies. Is it not even possible to make a correct estimate of mileage in the budget?

—The last balance-sheet of the Banco da Republica shows that in the month of August the deposits made by the national treasury on account current in that bank exceeded its withdrawals by 13,602,500\$. From what source was derived the money thus deposited? Apparently not from ordinary revenue receipts, continuing to be light. Perhaps, then, from the product of treasury bills which the government is reported to have issued. The reported issue of these treasury bills also accounts for the decrease of nearly 10,000,000\$ in the cash balances of three of the foreign banks in Rio de Janeiro.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 12th, 1899.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1500), gold.....	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1890), gold.....	27 d.
do of \$100 (U.S. coin) Brazilian gold.....	54 75
do of \$100 (U.S. coin) Brazilian gold.....	1837 cts
do of \$100 (U.S. coin) Brazilian gold.....	8 39p
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London.....	7 91/2 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold).....	3570
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (1890).....	280-18. gold
Present value of the Brazilian milreis in U. S. coin at \$436 per milreis.....	15-12 c.
Value of \$100 (\$436 per milreis) in Brazilian currency (paper).....	6641
Value of £1 sterling.....	317 3/5

EXCHANGE.

Sept. 4.—The banks all put out 7 1/2 d. on London at opening time, and all preserved the rate throughout the day with the exceptions of the British and the London & River Plate banks which raised 7 1/2 d. in the course of the afternoon. There was very little fluctuation in the course of the morning. Bank bills were drawn at 7 1/2 d. against private paper at 7 1/2 d. Outside the banks there was a limited demand for private paper at 7 1/2 d. The demand becoming active after midday, bank bills were lowered to 7 1/2 d. and private paper was disposed of at 7 1/2 d. A reaction set in later on and the market closed with bank bills quoted at 7 1/2 d. against private paper at 7 1/2 d. The business done was of average amount. The value of the paper milreis was from 285 to 292 reis gold during the day.

Sept. 5.—The opening rate was 7 1/2 d. on London in the banks, but during the morning all changed to 7 1/2 d. which was maintained to the close. The market was quiet and undecided. The banks drew with little freedom at 7 1/2 d. and offered to buy private paper at 7 1/2 d. for which there was a good outside demand at 7 1/2 d. for money. A little bank paper was drawn at 7 1/2 d. and bank bills were drawn at 7 1/2 d. against private paper at 7 1/2 d. There was a reaction for a time on the part of the banks, but this was not sustained, and at closing time the banks were drawing at 7 1/2 d. against limited transactions in private paper at 7 1/2 d. which closed the banks freely sold at 7 1/2 d. The value of the paper milreis was worth from 287 to 289 reis gold during the day.

Sept. 6.—The rate of 7 1/2 d. on London was general in the banks when the day opened, but for a short time the Brazilianische, London & Brazilian and the London & River Plate banks put out 7 1/2 d. only to the original rate very soon afterwards. During the afternoon the London & Brazilian and the London & River Plate banks put out 7 1/2 d. The market was quiet and undecided. The banks drew with little freedom at 7 1/2 d. and offered to buy private paper at 7 1/2 d. for which there was a good outside demand at 7 1/2 d. for money. A little bank paper was drawn at 7 1/2 d. and bank bills were drawn at 7 1/2 d. against private paper at 7 1/2 d. There was a reaction for a time on the part of the banks, but this was not sustained, and at closing time the banks were drawing at 7 1/2 d. against limited transactions in private paper at 7 1/2 d. which closed the banks freely sold at 7 1/2 d. The value of the paper milreis was worth from 287 to 289 reis gold during the day.

Sept. 7.—National holiday.

Sept. 8.—Church holiday.

Sept. 9.—The London & River Plate Bank opened with 7 1/2 d. on London. The other banks had 7 1/2 d. posted out. In the course of the day, the London & River Plate and British banks adopted 7 1/2 d. as their official rate. The first transactions of the day were in bank bills at 7 1/2 d., but the holders of private paper would not sell under 7 1/2 d. With no active demand, which was partly legitimate and partly speculative, the bank rate fell to 7 1/2 d. and subsequently to 7 1/2 d. There was a slight rise about closing time, when bank bills were quoted at 7 1/2 d. with freedom, against private paper at 7 1/2 d. and 7 1/2 d. The business done was large in amount, and was due to the preceding holidays and to the anxiety to remit by incoming mail. The value of the paper milreis was from 285 to 287 reis gold during the day.

The official rates of the day as compared with those of the corresponding day of last year are as follows:—

1899 1898

London, per milreis..... 7 1/2-7 3/4 d. 7 1/2-7 3/4 d.

Paris, per franc..... 1821-1823 1851-1822

Hamburg, per mark..... 1814-1849 1857-1870

Yell. per 100..... 15185-18210 18210-18219

New York, per dollar..... 64848-65292 64619-65703

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST AUGUST, 1899.

Assets:

Shareholders, unrealised capital.....	5,000,000\$000
Cash, in current funds.....	7,959,163 143
Branches and agencies.....	6,724,438 239
Bills discounted.....	5,813,115 310
Bills receivable.....	2,862,606 820
Guaranteed accounts current.....	2,006,794 710
Securities deposited.....	2,563,885 800
Securities pledged.....	6,427,859 750
Sundry accounts.....	1,299,765 088
	40,685,616\$931

Liabilities:

Capital.....	10,000,000\$000
Accounts current, with and without.....	6,345,221 116
Accounts current with fixed maturity.....	3,693,443 050
Branches and agencies.....	5,806,283 212
Bills payable.....	538,728 390
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	8,991,745 500
Sundry accounts.....	5,610,194 393
	40,685,616\$931

E. & O. E.

Rid de Janeiro, 9th September, 1899.

For the Banque Française du Brésil.

G. Henriot, Director.

V. Marsol, Accountant.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 12th September, 1899.

Exports.

Coffee.—The declared sales in the week before last were returned as 57,000 bags. The coffee for the same week were 110,954 bags. The sales abroad for that week were 81,000 bags in New York, 65,000 in Havre, 80,000 in Hamburg, and 38,000 in London, making in all a total of 265,000 bags sold against 250,000 bags in the previous week, and 220,000 in the corresponding week of last year. The news from New York was that 795,000 bags formed the stock on hand in American ports, the entries for the week being 95,000 bags, and the visible supply of the world 1,225,000 bags. The local market opened flat on Monday, and the business done between factors and packers was on bases which ranged from 9500 to 9600 per arroba for No. 7 type. The shippers were active in demand, but the prices they offered were too low to be entertained. At the end of the day it was known that about 8,000 bags were sold at prices which were based on 9500 for No. 7 type. In Santos good average sold at 8700 per 100 kilos, and the market was dull. The foreign markets were unchanged. On Tuesday the Rio market opened with little animation, and business between factors and packers was arranged on bases from 9500 to 9600 per arroba for No. 7 type. The uncertain state of the money market influenced the shippers, and they bought in 2000 bags at 9500 for No. 7 type. There was a slight improvement in the Santos market, where good average sold for 8800 per 100 kilos. The foreign markets were practically unaltered. There was more animation about the Rio market on Wednesday, when packers and factors did business briskly on bases of 9500 and 9600 per arroba for No. 7 type. The shippers made a good demand but their offers were too low for general acceptance, and the 12,000 bags sold during the day were chiefly disposed of at 9500 for No. 7. In Santos good average went up to 8900 for 100 kilos. The news from abroad was devoid of interest. Thursday and Friday were holidays in Brazil and no business was done. On Saturday the bases on which business was done between packers and factors were the same as on Wednesday, a very good average for No. 7 type per arroba. The shippers were again influenced by the state of the money market and made low bids which were not accepted. The 10,000 bags sold during the day were disposed of at 9500 per arroba for No. 7. Santos reported good average selling at 8800 per 100 kilos, and sales for the week 31,000 bags for the United States and 10,000 bags for Europe. The news from London was of no significance.

The shipments since our last report have been:

38,074 bags for the United States	
7,734 " " Europe	
3,016 " " Cape of Good Hope	
3,484 " " River Plate, etc.	
48,305 bags.	

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

United States:	bags.
Sept. 4 New Orleans Br. str. <i>Herschel</i>	17,700
" Galveston do.....	5,297
Europe:	
Sept. 1 Antwerp and Oplund Germ. str. <i>Mahn</i>	3,75
6 Constantinople It. str. <i>Siro</i>	50
" Smyrna.....	62.5
" Genoa do.....	25
" Odessa do.....	350

Ebenezer:

Sept. 6 Montevidéo Fr. str. <i>La Plata</i>	126
" Buenos Aires do.....	200
8 Valparaiso Br. str. <i>Berla</i>	150
" Talcahuano do.....	125
Constwice.....	790

The receipts for the past week were 115,822 bags, against 105,677 bags for the previous week and 110,949 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following:

No. 6....	Sept. 9	Sept. 2
.....	95400	94400
7....	9 000	9 000
8....	8 700	8 700
9....	8 400	8 400

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 464,677 bags, against 346,913 bags a week ago. Ten Santos stock is reported at 1,155,300 bags.

SANTOS.

According to the monthly report of the Associação Commercial de Santos, the August receipts of coffee at that port aggregated 1,130,581 bags, against 1,034,571 bags last year, and 1,034,571 bags in 1897. Since 18th July bags, last year, the receipts aggregated 1,850,739 bags, against 1,285,227 bags the preceding year and 1,642,131 in 1897.

The clearances during August were 785,358 bags with the following destinations:

	bags.
New York.....	204,187
Havre.....	160,811
Hamburg.....	120,684
Rotterdam.....	103,004
Trieste.....	70,821
Antwerp.....	47,667
Marseilles.....	14,641
Genoa.....	13,044
New Orleans.....	9,009
Copenhagen.....	7,800
Bremen.....	6,997
Alexandria.....	5,750
Batavia.....	3,750
Calcutta.....	3,750
Phume.....	4,750
London.....	1,260
Beyrouth.....	1,250
Montevideo.....	600
Smyrna.....	500
Constantinople.....	500
Sonthampton.....	300
Odessa.....	290
Tripoli.....	250
Jaffa.....	125
Algiers.....	125
Catania.....	50
Naples.....	10
Coastwise.....	825
Total.....	785,358

And shipped by the following exporters:

Goetz Hay & Co.	169,533
Theodor Wille & Co.	116,533
Naumann, Gopp & Co.	70,250
Anguste Leub & Co.	57,250
Arbuckle Brothers.	49,042
R. Johnston & Co.	48,077
Karl Valius & Co.	45,685
Yerrenner, Bilow & Co.	35,530
Hard, Rand & Co.	35,057
Rose & Knowles.	26,372
Arzt & Co.	24,875
J. W. Doane & Co.	17,416
Nossack & Co.	17,137
A. Trommel & Co.	16,902
Krische & Co.	11,730
Henry Wolffe & Co.	8,962
Holworthy, Ellis & Co.	6,500
Lewis Schweitzer.	3,891
Van Leckwyck & Co.	2,875
W. F. McLaughlin & Co.	2,200
Prado Chaves & Co.	10
Sundry.	1,759
Total.	785,358

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Shipments	Receipts
Shipments U. States	14,503
Europe	20,715
Asia	224
Africa	1,500
Oceania	1,500
Other	1,500
Total	36,943

Sept. 3	14,503
Sept. 4	20,715
Sept. 5	224
Sept. 6	1,500
Sept. 7	1,500
Sept. 8	1,500
Sept. 9	1,500
Sept. 10	1,500
Sept. 11	1,500
Sept. 12	1,500

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Pitch Pine.—There were no arrivals. The market is dull. The ruling price continues to be \$8000 per dozen.

White Pine.—The receipts last week were nil. There is still only a small demand, and the ruling price continues to be 20 reis per foot.

Spruce Pine.—No arrivals. Small sales and nominal prices.

Swedish Pine.—There have been no new arrivals, and the same dullness that has prevailed for weeks still continues.

Kerosene.—There were no arrivals during the week to add to the already overstocked market. Prices remain firm even after the increase of last week, because of the strong demand that exists. The ruling prices continue to be from 10000 to 10500 per case.

Rosin.—Receipts nil. There is a steady market. Dark grades sell at 25000 per barrel, and light grades at 26000 per barrel.

Turpentine.—No arrivals. The market is firm from 1450 to 1500 per kilo.

Cement.—The Marro Pilo brought 12,647 barrels from Antwerp last week. The market continues weak. Belgian cement still runs from 16000 to 17000 per barrel, and English cement from 20000 to 22000 per barrel.

Indian Corn.—The receipts for the week were 2400 bags from the River Plate ex Newlyn. The demand has fallen off in quantity, and prices have fallen. The ruling prices now run from \$3000 to \$3500 per bag.

Rice.—No receipts. The demand on the local mills is very strong and they now obtain from \$3000 to \$3200 per 40 kilos for all they can produce.

Hay.—Arrivals nil. The large stock on hands in the face of a diminished demand has caused prices to vary, and they now range from 120 to 180 reis per kilo.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal last week: From Swansea, ex Latimer, 2460 tons; Cardiff, ex Swindon, 5505.

Rum.—The supply of the week was of average quantity, but the demand has not been brisk. Prices are really nominal, but in the table we give below we give those on which business is chiefly done.

Perambuco and Macela. 25000—25500
Bahia and Aracaja. 27000—27500
Campos. 28000—28500
Angara and Paraty. 27000—27500
Parahyba. 27000—27500
Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg. 47000—49000
ditto 40 deg. 50000—51000

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From Swansea, ex Latimer, 2

CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

(Brama Brewery)

RIO DE JANEIRO.

142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY

Telephone No. 111

FRANCISKANER BRÄU

Beer in barrels (shoppes) and bottled.

Makes a speciality of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

GEORGE MASCHKE & Co.

PROPRIETORS

To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach or intestines, so frequent during travels. This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at the manufacturer's depôt, No. 74, Rua S Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

THE NEW YORK & LONDON

BABCOCK & WILCOX COMPANIES

Water Tube STEAM Boilers.

Rio de Janeiro Office :

RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, 46.

Engenheiro C. A. LOZANO, M. E.

Especialidade :

Caldeiras de VAPOR e Accessorios, etc.

S. Paulo

"CASA AMERICANA"

Is the place to buy,

School Furniture and Supplies,

American Cook Stoves (for Coal or Wood),

Oil Stoves for Cooking and Heating

Bicycles,

Bicycle Sundries,

American and English Novels,

Fine Writing Papers and Envelopes.

We have the best equipped Repair shop in Brazil. All work guaranteed. We repair all makes of Bicycles.

We import to order any American or English goods desired. We take subscriptions for any newspapers or magazines published in the United States, England, France or Germany.

C. F. HAMMETT & Co.

13 RUA DA QUITANDA,

SÃO PAULO.

VICTORIA STORE

SÃO PAULO

NEWSAGENTS: BOOKSELLERS

and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Rua de S. Bento, N. 27

Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincoln and Bennetts Hats, Fear's soaps, and nearly every English article of general use, on hand.

Agents for Lipton's tins, of which there is always good stock.

VICTORIA STORE

Catixa O. São Paulo

CALVERT'S Carbolic Preparations. ARE THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RELIABLE.

CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP.

Best Antiseptic Soap for use in warm climates. Sold in 3-tab. Boxes.

CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.

Has the largest sale of any Dentifrice, most effective for preserving the Teeth and strengthening the Gums. In various sized tins.

CARBOLIC OINTMENT.

A Sovereign Remedy for Skin Ailments, Piles, Sores, Insect Bites or Stings, Eczema or Sunburn, etc. Large Pots, to be obtained from Chemists, Stores &c.

BUYERS ARE WARNED

Against unreliable imitations, which are numerous.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, England.

BUILT UP ON NATURE'S PLAN.

MELLIN'S FOOD

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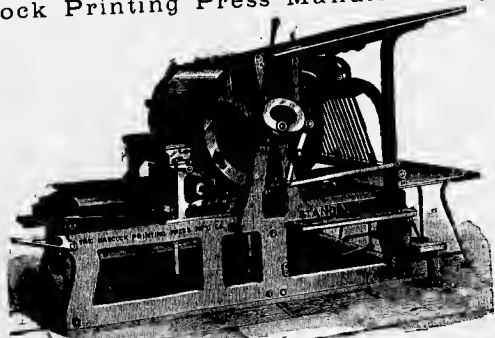
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